

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 5TH, 1886

NUMBER 16

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.

THOMAS J. JARVIS,  
Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.  
H. J. MAC DONELL,  
Minister.

HENRY CADOUAN,  
Secretary of Legislation.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 42, Rua do  
Outeiro.  
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,  
Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 5, Travessa  
de D. Manoel.  
GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,  
Consul General.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Carmo da Veiga. Divine  
Service every Sunday at 11 a.m., and on the 1st and 4th  
Sundays in each month at 7:30 p.m. Holy Communion  
on the first Sunday in each month at eleven, and on the  
Great Festivals at nine, in the morning. Holy Baptism  
every Sunday after the morning Service.

N.B.—All notices should be sent to Clerk.

FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A., Chaplain.  
157 Rua das Laranjeiras.

ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk.  
No. 6, Rua Humaitá.

PROTESTANT CHURCH.—No. 42 Travessa da Flora, Rua  
Portuguesa at 11 o'clock, a.m. and 7 o'clock,  
p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p.m., every  
Thursday.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete.

English services: Sunday School 10 a.m. preaching 11:30  
a.m. Sundays.

Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a.m. preaching  
7:30 p.m. Sundays; prayer meeting 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays.

J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Siqueira Corrêa, 11.

SEAMENS' MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily.

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to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call  
where and when required.

THOMAS HOOVER, Missionary.  
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JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 172, Rua  
de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,  
a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,  
p.m., every evening. Sunday school at 4:30 p.m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde, Edn. No. 121.  
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m.,  
and 7:30 o'clock, p.m., and every Wednesday at 7:30  
o'clock p.m. Sunday school every Sunday at 10 o'clock,  
a.m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence, Rua de S. Manoel No. 9.

## TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—*Upward*, leaves Rio at 5 a.m. arriving at Barra (junction) at 7:30 a.m.; Entre Rios (central line) 9:30 a.m.; Ibatayete (Queluz) 10:30 a.m.; Cachoeira (S. Pedro) 11:30 a.m.; S. Paulo (S. P. & R. R.) 6 p.m. *Downward*, leaves S. Paulo 6 a.m.; Lafayete 7:30 a.m.; Porto Novo 10:30 p.m.; arriving at Barra 4:30 a.m.; Cachoeira 5:30 p.m. Connects with Valencia line at Desengano; Rio das Flores line at Comendador Júlio Menezes line at Sete de Setembro; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at S. João; Leopoldina line at Pato Novo; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.

Limited Express: *Upward*, leaves Rio at 6 a.m.; arriving

at Barra at 9:06 a.m.; Entre Rios 12:55 p.m.; Porto Novo

5:30 p.m.; Cachoeira 6:30 p.m. *Downward*, leaves Cachoeira

6:45 a.m.; Porto Novo 6:30 a.m.; Entre Rios 10:30 a.m.

arriving at Barra 2:15 p.m. and at Rio 4:30 p.m.

Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 8:30 a.m., and 3 p.m., the

first going to Entre Rios and the second to Barra da Praia.

CANTAGALO R. R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)

7:35 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11:20 a.m. Codeiro 10:15 a.m.

per trainway from Camargo 12:30 a.m. and Macuco 2:30 p.m.

Return train leaves Macuco 8:15 a.m.; Codeiro 9:15 a.m.; Nova Friburgo 11:20 p.m., arriving at Niterói 12:35 p.m.

A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with

trains.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme

Velho, Laranjeiras, at 5:30, 7, 8:35, 10:15, 11:45, a.m. and

11:15, 2:45, 4:15 and 5:45 p.m. on Sundays and holidays;

and at 6:30 and 10 a.m. and at 2 and 5:30 p.m. on week-days.

PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave

Tranque Barra at 4 p.m. week days and 7 a.m. Sundays

and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petrópolis at 7:30 a.m.

week days, and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed

train: *upward* 12 m.; *downward* (from Petrópolis) 12:15

p.m., week days only.

## LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua do Hospital, No. 1, 1st floor.

BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passo, No. 48.

BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.

MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Academia, cor. Rua da Constituição.

GABINETE PORTUGUÉZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12, Rua dos Beneditinos.

## Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician.

Residence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 70, Office Rua do Rosário, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Alexandre Carvalho, Surgeon and Physician.

Office: Rua das Laranjeiras, Mingo No. 22. From 1 to 3 p.m.

Dr. M. J. Fairbairn, M. D., Edin.; Surgeon and Physician.

Office: Rua das Laranjeiras, Mingo No. 22. From 1 to 3 p.m.

Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D., Edin.; Surgeon and Physician.

Office: Rua das Laranjeiras, Mingo No. 22. From 1 to 3 p.m.

## Item Changes.

The firm of Pacheco & Hill, of this city, having been amicably dissolved, John Hill, John H. de C. Bellamy and William T. Gepp hereby announce that they have formed a commercial partnership under the style of John H. Bellamy & Co., as the successors of the said firm of Pacheco & Hill, whose assets and liabilities they have assumed, to date from 1st January of the current year.

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## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th  
of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs; a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the *Associação Commercial*, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES: —  
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

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154 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.MESSRS. STREET & CO.  
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37 Walbrook, LONDON, E. C.MESSRS. JOHN MILLER & CO.,  
São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 5th, 1886.

THE sessions of the General Assembly since our last report show a little more activity, but a large part of the time is still occupied with election disputes and political discussions. In the Chamber, Deputies Franklin Doria and Paranaguá have been unseated in favor of conservative contestants, and on grounds not at all conclusive. The Goyaz contest, so fatal in character and disgraceful in all its bearings, has continued to occupy much attention, but the government disclaims all responsibility in that and all other contests. On the 26th the budget committee confessed that the budget for next year could not be carried through before the 30th June, and asked, therefore, that the budget provisions for the current year (which are themselves extensions of at least two preceding years) be extended to cover the first four months of next year. This is a confession of weakness which the conservatives ought not to have made at the very outset. There has been much complaint in regard to the inability of the liberals to enact proper budget laws; if now the conservatives confess themselves unable to do any better, what is to be the result? In the present financial disorganization of the empire, something decisive and efficacious must be done to infuse order into affairs, or serious consequences must inevitably follow. If the government were to insist that a certain number of hours should be devoted each day to the budget and kindred measures, something might be done; but as long as the sessions are filled with political rhetoric the real work will be put off to the last. The evil is a serious one and should be dealt with at once. In the Senate some progress has been made in the municipal elections bill, which of course has given occasion for ministerial explanations and political discussions of a varied nature. Its chief results have been the admissions that the Saraiva electoral reform has proved a failure, and that the last ministerial change was in part due to a lack of understanding between the liberals and conservatives over the Saraiva emancipation bill, in which it is intimated that the Emperor did not inform the liberal premier of the promised support of his opponents in the Senate. The chief event, however, was the introduction by Senator Dantas, on the 1st instant, of a bill for the abolition of slavery in five years, which has been referred to an extreme pro-slavery committee.

THERE was a curious revelation during the Senate debate of the 29th which admirably illustrates one of the peculiar phases of the system employed in governing Brazil. In discussing the last ministerial change, which brought the conservatives into power, the prime minister referred to the difficulties encountered in carrying out the emancipation policy of his predecessor, Senator Saraiva, and stated that he had declared positively to the Emperor, during the negotiations preceding the cabinet change, that the conservatives would vote for the Saraiva bill. Of this offer he thought the late prime minister could not be ignorant; but to the surprise of the house Senator Saraiva declared that he knew nothing about it! It would appear, therefore, that an offer of support from the conservative leader was not communicated to the liberal cabinet, for which reason it went out of power. Probably there is nothing unusual in this in the system thus far followed, but it is clear that it is far from being in harmony with the representative system under which the country is supposed to be governed. If cabinet negotiations can only be carried on through the Emperor, and if His Majesty consults only his own judgment and pleasure in the matter, then the government is really personal, not representative. It is a matter of record that cabinet changes have thus far occurred almost wholly upon the personal initiative of the Emperor, and not upon any change of political sentiment in the country. Whether such a system is best is a matter of opinion, but it is certainly not a representative system in the common acceptance of the word. In our opinion, it has not been altogether conducive to the development of ministerial responsibility and a high grade of statesmanship.

THE debate in the Senate on the 29th ultimo on the bill regulating the election of aldermen and justices of the peace, brings to light some opinions on the law of electoral reform which deserve more than passing attention, for it was nothing less than a confession of its failure. Even the author of that law, ex-Premier Saraiva, admits that it has failed to secure the ends desired, that abuses have arisen which it is powerless to prevent or restrain, and that still further legislation is required before the elections of this country can be considered free from existing abuses. Senator Saraiva, however, is not an advocate of universal suffrage, nor even of suffrage with an educational qualification; he admits that his property qualification has not worked properly, but this he ascribes to the lack of common sense in its application rather than to the complications and peculiar difficulties attending such a measure in Brazil. He admits that there have been abuses in qualifying as voters, but dismisses the matter with the question: "What harm can result from the admission of one, two, three, four, six, or ten thousand such voters?" The question therefore is material, not moral; and the demoralizing consequences are wholly ignored. One of the great evils of this political corruption and irresponsibility was very truthfully characterized by him in the course of his speech, in the following words: "It is a painful truth—that neither the conservative, nor the liberal party are capable of respecting the sacred rights of their adversaries." And the facts prove this statement true in every particular. In the elections, false qualifications are used to procure voters, force and tricks are employed to prevent one or the other party from casting its vote, bloody fights frequently occur, ballot boxes are carried off, or are tampered with, official influence is freely used to control elections, and then, last but not least, the Chamber

of Deputies exercises the privilege of reviewing the election and giving the seat to whichever candidate it pleases. Already in this session several such cases have transpired, and elected members have been unseated on technicalities in order that their seats may be given to the conservative contestants. In one case, a liberal member is thrown out on the ground that a large number of illegal voters are registered in his district, though two elections have been held since the registry and the district is still competent to cast its vote for any other purpose. With such action in the supreme legislative body of the country, supplemented with universal indifference and apathy on the part of the people, one is amply justified in asking the question: Are representative institutions adapted to the people and conditions of political life in Brazil?

THERE was a genuine surprise in the Senate on the 1st instant when ex-Premier Dantas, in behalf of himself and nine others, introduced a bill for the unconditional abolition of slavery at the expiration of five years from its adoption. And not the least surprising part of the event was the names signed to the bill, among whom are some not thus far suspected of abolition sentiments. Rio Grande's three senators are a unit in this matter, and Rio de Janeiro's long silent liberal senator, Octaviano, commits himself unequivocally to the measure. Not less surprising is the absence of such names as those of Christiano Ottoni and Alfonso Celso, both of whom have declared in favor of a more liberal and effective emancipation policy, and both of whom may be counted upon to support this measure. The friends of the Saraiva-Catogipe amnesty of last year have probably been congratulating themselves that the fullest aspirations of the country have been satisfied, and that no further agitation for abolition might be expected for some time to come. And to make assurance doubly sure, they took good care that the abolition element should be very slenderly represented in the new Chamber. They are now probably undeceived, for the new Senate measure is the cleanest and most cleanly cut bill thus far introduced, and is designed to bring the question to issue upon its merits. It simply declares all slaves free at the end of five years, the extinction of the apprenticeship of free-born children of slave mothers at the same time, and the diversion of the 5% surtax to the general revenue of the state. There are no compromises, no checks, no counterbalances, no indemnifications, no complications of any kind. There are to be no more deceptions, no more subterfuges, no more evasions. Slavery is to be absolutely abolished at a fixed date, let come what will. For our own part we should prefer to see the abolition made immediate and unconditional, as the evil will then be at an end, and with no more injury to the country than were it fixed for a date five years hence. Next to this, the best measure is that which fixes a date; and the earlier the date, the better. In such a measure, however, there is one unrepeatable provision of existing laws which will work unjustly, and that is the continued use of the emancipation fund for the liberation of slaves. If all slaves are to be unconditionally free at the end of five years, then let all masters be put on one and the same footing. It will be manifestly unjust to pay the few, who can secure recognition from the fund during the next five years, and then shut off all the rest without a penny. The purchase of all is an impossibility; neither is it justly due. The only just and equitable policy, therefore, is to cut off redemptions with the fund, and to stop all special taxes levied for the benefit of the same. The chances of carrying this

new project, which may be called the Dantas project, through the Senate are very slight, while in the Chamber it will hardly receive any attention at all. By the request of Senator Dantas it has been referred to a special committee, which was elected on the 2nd and is composed of the most uncompromising pro-slavery men in the Senate, first among whom are Nunes Gonçalves and Martinho Campos. This committee will probably defer its report and thus prevent all discussion.

THE political farce which has been upon the Uruguayan stage for the last few months, has now reached its culminating of absurdity—the telegraph on the 24th ultimo announcing the resignation of President Vidal and the accession of General Santos to the presidency by virtue of his position as president of the Senate. It was all done regularly, of course, and was in strict accordance with the constitution. The veneration with which a Constitution is regarded in a South American republic is something phenomenal, and were it not made the warrant for so much revolution and bloodshed, one might describe it as a republican virtue of great promise. In Uruguay, Santos had been a mere dictator for many years, but, feeling that his position was becoming grossly incompatible with the republican pretensions of the country, he finally resolved to resign and submit the presidency to an election and to retire to private life. Of course there was an appearance of patriotism and disinterestedness in all this which reflected great lustre on the retiring dictator, but when the attempt was made to choose his successor the real meaning of the step became apparent. No candidate was permitted to contest the election who was not likely to be blindly subservient to Santos himself. A new hand was to hold the reins, but the orders were to be given as before. Goumoro was driven out of the country, others were frightened into silence, and then during the first days of March the dictator's nominee, Vidal, was chosen as his successor. Santos was at once elected to the Senate, and honors of every kind were heaped upon him. The revolution came and went, a nobly-conceived but badly-executed effort to rescue the country from bad government. And now for the closing scenes! Only a few days ago it was announced that Santos had been elected to the presidency of the Senate, and then immediately after came the news that Vidal, the President of three short months, had resigned his office, and that Santos, by virtue of his position in the Senate, had succeeded to the presidency of the republic. One hardly knows which to admire the most, the audacity and resource of the dictator, or the weakness and pusillanimity of the man who, for a second time, permits himself to be used to cloak the designs of others.

It is high presumption, perhaps, to undertake to correct a minister of the crown, and especially one whose readiness and fluency in debate implies a profound familiarity with all questions of public interest. Yet, to prevent a very serious error from becoming fixed in the popular mind, such a correction must be made. In the discussion of a bill for the creation of a new provincial office—a prefecture—on the 25th ult., the minister of war, Senator Junqueira, undertook to draw lessons from the United States, using the following words: "Who is it that governs the States of the Union? Are they individuals elected by the local assemblies alone? No; the central power also has the right to influence the choice of agents, and to Massachusetts, for example, and to other States, go men



—A São Paulo paper thinks offering a reward for a runaway thief is infamous. So does the thief, probably.

—The April receipts of the Rio Grande do Sul (city) custom house, excluding deposits, amounted to 175,361\$049, against 213,564\$700 last year, a falling off of 38,203\$651. Imports showed a falling off of 46,086\$189, while exports showed an increase of 7,573\$741.

—Sr. Justiniano Ferreira Pinto, who was old enough to know better, was celebrating Holy Saturday at Congonhas, Minas Geraes, with dynamite. A bomb did not explode and Sr. Pinto applied a match; he is now minus his right hand and right eye.

—The São Paulo sanitary board (*inspeccoria de higiene*) has ordered all the dentists in that city to remove the title of "Dr." from their signs, improperly used, under the penalty of a fine. There is no question as to the impropriety of the custom, but how does that concern public health?

—The Lorena central sugar factory, which a colleague characterizes as one of the most important established in Brazil, is about to receive the sum of 50,792\$700 from the imperial treasury as a guarantee of interest on its capital up to 31st December last. A very important enterprise surely!

—The awards for the São Paulo exposition of January, 1885, have just been announced, from which it appears that all the exhibits got some kind of a premium. There are 184 premiums announced, of which 11 are silver medals, 33 copper medals, 65 diplomas of merit, and 75 "premios de animação"—presumably "leather medals." The Vapenama iron works gathered in one of the latter for castings.

—A gentleman and four ladies, friends and admirers of José Lino Fleming, the Brazilian musical student now in Italy, undertook to take up a collection in Vargem Grande the other day for the purpose of assisting the young composer to publish his first opera. They were accompanied by a band of music, and traversed all the streets of the town, and with the result of obtaining 29\$500 all told.

—The Santa Isabel Agricultural Asylum was inaugurated on April 28th. It is situated on the Monte Seylène farm, about one kilometre distant from the Desengano station on the D. Pedro II railway in the province of Rio de Janeiro, and is under the management of the Associação Protetora da Infância Desamparada. The Comte d'Eu visited the establishment on the 27th ult. Fifty children can be accommodated.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—All the stock of the projected tram line in Rio Claro, S. Paulo, has been taken.

—The formal inauguration of the steam motor on the Santos and S. Vicente tramway line is fixed for the 23rd inst.

—The April receipts of the Pará tramway lines amounted to 30,113\$800, against 23,164\$600 in the same month of last year.

—By decree dated 29th ult., the Norte railway has been granted an extension of one year for completing its line.

—The March receipts of the Tietê branch of the Sorocabana railway, which does not enjoy a provincial guarantee, were 7,786\$610, and the expenditures 4,984\$705.

—At the meeting of the Porto Alegre and New Hamburg railway held in London on the 30th a dividend of 2 per cent. was declared on the preferred shares for the six months ending 31st Dec. last.

—The March receipts of the Recife and S. Francisco railway amounted to 97,167\$440, and the expenditures to 58,049\$416, leaving a surplus of 39,118\$624.

—The minister of agriculture has conceded a credit of 350,000\$ for the extension of the "Recife a S. Francisco" railway, the same to be charged to the appropriation for the current year.

—Thirty kilometres of road-bed of the Sorocabana extension to Botucatu are completed, on 19½ kilometres of which the rails have been laid. The bridge over the Rio Sorocaba was completed some three weeks ago.

—According to the fiscal engineer's report, published in the *Diaro Official* of the 27th ult., the March receipts of the Carangola railway amounted to 59,702\$920, and the expenditures to 27,977\$859, leaving a surplus of 31,725\$061.

—According to the official report published in the *Correio Paulistano*, the March receipts of the Sorocabana railway (guaranteed line) were 44,882\$720, and the expenditures 27,774\$161, leaving a balance of 17,108\$559. The total surplus for the quarter ending 31st March was 45,694\$186. This surplus was credited to March in our last issue, on the statement of another São Paulo paper.

—The Pacific steamer *Valparaiso* landed 320 immigrants for this port on the 29th ult.

—On the 27th a trial was made with an apparatus to prevent accidents on the tramways, but was most decidedly unsuccessful.

—The February receipts of the São Paulo railway, just published, amounted to 455,621\$810, and the expenditures to 207,846\$620, leaving a surplus of 247,775\$610. The differences in exchange, amounting to 69,444\$450, are not included in the expenditures.

—The February receipts of the D. Thereza Christina railway amounted to 6,008\$580, and the expenditures to 28,934\$181, leaving a deficit of 22,925\$601. The first coal came down the line on the 8th of the month, and the coal traffic furnished 1,740\$ of the receipts.

—A French railway manager, M. Fionde, has recently been making a minute examination of the Dom Pedro II railway, in all its departments. The government has freely given him every facility, even to the examination of books and accounts. The exceptional character of this investigation—for it is rare to see a stranger admitted to a knowledge of all the particulars and private details of a business—leads to no slight curiosity as to the political character of the business which brings M. Fionde to Brazil. The *Diaro de Notícias* says he represents a syndicate of French capitalists.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The Alhley-Gran company, with the celebrated actress Sarah Bernhardt, arrived in the *Cafopaxi* on the 26th ult.

—The Centro da Lavonia e Commercio sent 300 coffee samples (crop 1885) to the Berlin "South American exposition" by the Hamburg steamer *Lisbon*.

—The government has ordered the collection of the fine of 5,000\$ imposed upon the North Brazilian Sugar Factories Co. for not having a duly authorized representative in Brazil.

—The government has authorized the medical school of this city to open a special laboratory for the study of yellow fever in accord with the system and processes of Dr. Freire, who is a member of its faculty.

—It is not at all a matter of surprise to us that the *Panorama* has fallen to the rear. Ultramontane in religion, reactionary in politics, and liberal in all its ideas, it had a very difficult rôle to play—and succeeded only by failing.

—The government has issued orders for the preemptory collection of the 4,000\$ owing by the Cario Urbano tramway company of this city for the stamp taxes and emoluments of the four companies whose privileges and property it has acquired.

—The thieves of this city are really carrying things too far. On the night of the 20th they broke into the city hall and robbed the corporation counsel of 500\$. They have already robed the police *delegados* when on duty, and the police station, and now they are robbing our municipal protectors! There ought to be more honor among thieves.

—We deeply regret to note that our unscrupulous friend Morris has received still another reverse—the minister of agriculture refusing to permit the construction of a railway hotel at the Dom Pedro II station. However, there is *um non possumus* against the purchase of private property in the vicinity and building a palatial hotel on it. Why not do it?

—The *Esto de Espana* of the 23rd ult. urges upon the attention of the Spanish minister the necessity of appointing a vice-consul for the city of São Paulo, the Spanish colonists in that vicinity being numerous enough to require the service of such an official. Our colleague says that the abuses suffered by Spanish colonists in São Paulo are sufficient to make consular protection a necessity.

—Some of our provincial colleagues were green enough to accept an offer from the "Norman Electric Light Co." of Philadelphia for the insertion of a large advertisement, the price of which was to be remitted in the course—and, of course, they are all now awaiting the remittance. Any one simple enough to accept an advertisement in that way ought not to complain, yet that is just what many of them are doing. We see by our American exchanges that the "Co." is under arrest for swindling, and that every mail brings money from various parts of the world, including Brazil, for the electric lamps advertised.

—There is nothing like the telegraph facilities enjoyed in this part of the world. The *Jornal* of the 23rd says: "The minister of marine received a telegram from Europe yesterday announcing that the well known Remington arms manufacturing had failed." This failure actually took place during the week ending April 24—a month before the cable news reached Brazil. In the New York *Commercial Bulletin* of April 26, however, we see that, "The suspended firm of E. Remington & Sons, gun-makers, are making arrangements to continue business." It would be interesting to know whether this is lightning communication, or a trick of some rival contractor.

—The minister of finance has solved the new 5% surtax difficulty by exempting all taxes under \$2,000 from its operations.

—If Sarah does not send free tickets to all our colleagues, there is no such word as gratitude in the French language.

—The *briso* Luiz de Quillian, who wished to fight a duel with Jacob Bright for a sharp criticism of Portugal, has been promoted to a colonelcy.

—It is noteworthy that in the advertisements of judicial sales, the valuations of slaves are frequently much above the maximum valuations fixed by the Saraiá-Cotegipe law.

—A house rented by government earns 500\$ per quarter for 15½-seventeenths of one-half of the rent? What is the whole rent? The *Diaro Official* of the 28th contains a curious calculation.

—On the morning of the 29th another attempt at a burglarious entry into the headquarters of the police was discovered. These attempts at robbing the preservers of the peace are becoming serious.

—The resignations of four provincial presidents were accepted on the 29th ult.: João Alfredo, of São Paulo; Henrique Lacerda, of Rio Grande; Costa Pereira, of Pernambuco; and Bandalho de Melo, of Maranhão.

—According to *Le Brésil* the news of the conversion of 6 per cents. produced the effect of a "Scotch lath" on the Brazilian colony in Europe, particularly in Paris. The outlook is that Minister Belisario will be a very unpopular man among his compatriots in Paris.

—The *Aquidabon* lost a torpedo on the 22nd and although it was diligently searched for during three whole days it was not discovered until the 24th when some Botafogo fishermen hauled it on shore. The only damage it received was from the fishermen, who tried to crack it with stones.

—It seems that 4,000\$ covers the bonds of the defaulting treasurer of the postoffice, Salvadore J. Pires, who got away with nearly 150,000\$. The official inquiry shows that there has been great laxity in the administration of this office. The government has ordered proceedings against him.

—The *Roads Marítimes*, steam launches for the transportation of passengers in the harbor and for towage, have passed into English hands. Besides the above services, the banks dispatch a launch daily to Pielade, at 2 o'clock, by which passengers for Theresopolis are carried.

—The minister of agriculture has determined to send Prof. Emil Gnil, of the Misen National, to Santa Maria Magdalena, S. Paulo, and Cantagalo to study the coffee disease which has been causing so much injury there for many years. The Capamea investigation some three years ago does not seem to have resulted in any good.

—The marriage of Mr. Eugene Donald, of New Orleans, to Miss Jeanne Hämmerle, of this city, took place at the residence of the bride's mother, Madame Hämmerle, in Rua dos Voluntários da Patria on the evening of the 25th ult., Rev. J. L. Kennedy officiating. The American and French colonies were largely represented.

—There is a hotel in one of the suburbs of this city which is evidently anxious to secure English customers, as witness the following advertisement in the *Jornal do Commercio*, which no English traveller ever reads:

— Comfortable hotel, luxuriously furnished and equal to the first of N. America. There are apartments for family and for a single person. The prices are moderate and subjected to a convention."

—It is claimed by Dr. Lacerda that permanganate of potassa is a cure for hydrophobia. A colleague of his reports treating a man and his son bitten by a rabid cat. The injections were made in the child 12 hours after he was bitten and he died seven weeks after showing all the symptoms of hydrophobia, but the man was operated upon a quarter of an hour after he was bitten and has so far shown no symptoms of the disease.

—The telegrams from Europe during the past fortnight have been marvellously important and interesting. We have been told all about the festivities in Lisbon—their Most Faithful Majesties and guests going to a bull fight, to the theatre, the processions, dinners, balls, fireworks, and how delighted they all felt about it—and we have heard about the French horse races, and the Derby, and D. Carlos. In the face of such stupendous events, the great debate at Westminster was quite forgotten.

—The new municipal ordinance in regard to street porters seems to be unnecessarily minute. It requires special registration at police headquarters, for which 2\$200 in stamps are required, a police certificate, a numbered badge, a particular place or station for awaiting customers with a prohibition of soliciting work elsewhere, requires him to present his certificate to any police official who asks it, and to avoid collecting together in the streets, disputing over other work and using improper language. The latter part of this regulation might be properly applied to the well-dressed loafers of the Rua do Ouvidor.

—Julius Cesar, the terrestrial balloonist, is now in Paris, and is devoting all his energies to inflating the public with the belief that the balloon of Renard and Kreis was a copy of his own. Probably if Julius would talk less and do more, his credit would stand very much higher.

—It is pleasing to note that Sarah Bernhardt had not been in this country over an hour and ten minutes before a "polka" was written and named after her. The only celebrity not similarly honored thus far, is that "auandicous invader" of Brazil, General Arredondo.

—Now that the Rua do Ouvidor is being torn up to pieces to lay Mr. Hancock's surface water drains, why not have it re-paved in a decent manner? It has been a disgrace to the city heretofore, and the occasion is an excellent one to pave the Rio Regent street in a manner that would at once honor the heads and hearts of the municipal fathers.

—A quarrel between a chancery judge and his *escrivão*, which resulted in the latter's dismissal, has brought out some very important disclosures as to the administration of the property of deceased persons in this city. In a letter to the press the *escrivão* calls attention to the total disappearance of all the property of Visconde de Souza Carvalho, who died about one year ago, and was supposed to be a man of considerable wealth. He charges that the judge told him the deceased left nothing but his bedroom furniture. This disclosure has had the effect of bringing out the missing property, which is inventoried at 1,162,639\$, of which 94,000\$ is cash. There is evidently a little crookedness in the matter.

—The minister of empire has at last solved the difficulty encountered in the award of the contract for street-cleaning by calling for new proposals. He evidently intended to give the contract to Alex. Gary & Co., the former contractors, but a more favorable tender from Gen. Saville & Co. interfered. He then allowed Gary to amend his proposal some time after they had been opened, but still the difficulty was not solved. The just and honorable course was that of promptly accepting the most advantageous proposal, but this the minister had no thought of doing. Unable to give the contract to Gary under the former proposals, he resigned them all and calls for new proposals. And this is called open competition! Would it not be more honest for the minister to award the contract without any pretense of competition?

—According to the most recent statistics the state telegraph line has a total extension of 10,292½ kilometers, with 17,993½ kilometers of wire and 170 stations. The lines extend from the Uruguayan frontier on the south, to Vizent on the north, to which will shortly be added a section of 318 kilometers between Vizent and Pata. During the fiscal year 1884-85 there were 367,799 messages transmitted, containing 5,598,810 words, of which 48,332 messages, containing 1,816,497 words, were official. The receipts for the year were 700,619\$823, and the working expenses and cost of construction 2,109,570\$545. The year showed an increase in the number of messages, but there was a falling off of 24,234\$675 showing that the increase was wholly in official telegrams.

—On the 25th inst. a man named Firmino Jorge da Rocha died in Niterói who has had a peculiar history. Years ago he held the office of *almoxarife* [store-keeper] in the military arsenal of this city, but was suspended September 15th, 1859, on a charge of embezzlement. He was not dismissed from the service until June 27th, 1866, when it was decided that his defalcation amounted to 900,000\$. He has never held any office since, but devoted his whole life to the sifting of his accounts to disprove the charge. At last he succeeded, and on November 4th, 1881—over 21 years after his suspension—he received a full and honorable acquittal—it having been found that instead of a deficit of 900,000\$ in his accounts, there was really a surplus of \$12,601\$823! He was then of course entitled to his salary for the period of his unjust suspension, but their before his claim for reparation was carried through the official circulation office.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

—A *Illustração*, Vol. III, No. 7. The illustrations in this number are chiefly devoted to Palm Sunday scenes, several of which are of striking merit. The number is one worthy of preservation.

—*Projecto de Colonização e Indústria Pasteril*: presented to the legislature of 1886 by John Wilson. An examination of this scheme leads us to conclude that it offers no inducements either to the immigrant or to the country, which entitle it to serious consideration. On the contrary, its operations can not fail to be most prejudicial to the best interests of both parties. It aims at the creation of a great land-holding corporation, of which Mr. Wilson is to be director-general for 10 years, whose lands are to be worked by semi-servile immigrants on terms which benefit the former alone. Such a system would be a very slight improvement on open, legalized-slavery.

—*Extracto de Fero Victoria et Natividade—Memorial dos Concessionários nos Poderes do Estado*. A statement of the controversy between Messrs. Waring Brothers and the government regarding the revision of the privilege for the construction of the above railway in the province of Espírito Santo. The government having arrived at an accord with the company's representative, Mr. H. E. Hunt, agreed to pay £70,000 to the grantees in consideration of a full and final relinquishment of the concession. This accord was afterwards annulled in the imperial legislature, and the government was authorized to pay only the net cost of the surveys. It was so gross a breach of contract that the grantees hope to secure a reconsideration of the whole matter and a reversal of the legislative act of last year.

## COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, June 4th, 1886.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 37 d  
do do do do in U. S.  
coin at \$4 81 per £1 stg. .... 54 45 cents  
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold .... 1 83 7  
do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold .... 8 46

Bank rate of exchange on London today ..... 21 74 d  
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) .... 8 10 15 gold  
do do do in U. S.  
coin at \$1 80 per £1 stg. .... 43 75 cents

Value of \$1.00 (\$1.80 per £1. stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper) .... 2 28 5  
Value of £1 sterling ..... 10 97 9

## EXCHANGE.

May 22.—Official rates at the banks were 21 1/2 on London, 439-440 on Paris and 512-513 on Hamburg at gold; 283-284 on New York at sight. The market was quiet with bank sterling quoted at 21 1/2-21 1/4, later on head office and 21 1/2 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 21 1/2, 21 1/4, 22, and bank on Paris at 439. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$000, sellers at 11\$050.

May 24.—Official rates were unchanged. Market quiet with bank sterling quoted at 21 1/2 on bankers, 21 1/4 on head offices, and 21 1/2 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 21 1/4-22, and from second hands at 21 1/2. Commercial sterling was reported at the extremes of 21 1/4-22, 21 1/2 and bank francs at 439. Sovereigns sold at 11\$050, closing with buyers at 11\$030, sellers at 11\$050.

May 25.—The official rates at the banks were 21 1/2 on London, 440 on Paris and 512-513 on Hamburg at gold; 283-284 on New York at sight. On head offices bank sterling was quoted at 21 1/4, and from second hands at 21 1/2. Commercial sterling was reported at the extremes of 21 1/4-22, 21 1/2 and bank francs at 439. Sovereigns sold at 11\$050, closing with buyers at 11\$030, sellers at 11\$050.

May 26.—The market continued unchanged with little doing. Bank sterling is quoted at 21 1/2-22, on head office and 21 1/2 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 21 1/4-22, and commercial francs at 435. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$030, sellers at 11\$050.

May 27.—There is absolutely no change, so far as reported, and the market is quiet. Commercial sterling was quoted at 21 1/2-22, and bank on Paris at 435. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$030, sellers at 11\$050.

May 28.—Market quiet at unchanged official rates. 21 1/2 on London, 440 on Paris, 512-513 on Hamburg at gold; and 283-284 on New York at sight. From second hands bank sterling was quoted at 21 1/2. Commercial sterling to an insignificant extent was reported at 21 1/2-21 1/4, and bank on Paris at 440. Sovereigns sold at 11\$030, closing with buyers at 11\$030, sellers at 11\$050.

May 29.—Market very quiet at unchanged official rates, viz: 21 1/2 on London, 440 on Paris, 512-513 on Hamburg at gold; and 283-284 on New York at sight. From second hands bank sterling was quoted at 21 1/2. Commercial sterling to an insignificant extent was reported at 21 1/2-21 1/4, and bank on Paris at 440. Sovereigns sold at 11\$030, closing with buyers at 11\$030, sellers at 11\$050.

May 30.—Posted rates are unchanged, but bank paper was obtainable at 21 1/2. Market very quiet and nothing doing in commercial sterling. Bank on Paris was reported at 440. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$030, sellers at 11\$050.

June 1.—Official rates were still unchanged, but business was done at 21 1/2 for bank, both on head office and from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 21 1/4-22. Sovereigns sold at 11\$030, closing with buyers at 11\$030, sellers at 11\$060.

June 2.—Market quiet, but firm at higher rates, viz: 21 1/2 on London, 440 on Paris, 512-513 on Hamburg at gold; and 283-284 on New York at sight. Bank sterling was also done at 21 1/2 on bankers and on head offices, and from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 21 1/4-22. Sovereigns sold at 11\$030, closing with buyers at 11\$030, sellers at 11\$060.

June 4.—Rates at the banks are 21 1/4-22 and 21 1/2 on head offices. Market firm with money scarce. Banks seemed to have secured what money was offering at 21 1/2.

On the 24th ult. the Banco Delcredere commenced business.

The directors of the Pacific Steam Navigation company have declared a dividend of 1/2 cent per share, making with the interim dividend of 1/2 cent paid on 1st Nov. last of 172 64 per share, or 7/8 per cent for the year 1885.—*Railway News*, Apr. 24.

The conversion of *apólices* was to some extent expected to increase the market for industrial securities. The minister of finance says, however, that the government fixed a short period for opinion to prevent the capital employed in old *apólices* seeking other employment than the new.

On the 30th an article, indefinitely in *O Páis*, seems to foreshadow a "bull" movement in some of the money shares in debentures. *Campos Lameira* and São Isidro debentures are stocks most likely to be involved. These companies' obligations seem to offer a fair chance for a "bull" combination, but our Stock Exchange is so pety in its operation that we are doubtful of a successful movement. At all events a considerable speculative interest is created.

The rule of the court, that can penalize financial establishments for having a monopoly protecting certain brokers. This not in the good graces of the bank have to do idle brokerage to obtain paper at 21 1/2. Whether the money is paid or a *canard*, there is a good chance for an opportunity to profit from the quiet of the market, either by the bank or the *Brasil* drawing for government account. After the alternative statement in the *Journal* that no money was required to be drawn for, we can hardly believe the Treasury is drawing, but the fact remains that the bank has been.

Under date of the 28th ult. the minister of finance decreed that the various financial documents copies of the decree ordering the collection of the 5 per cent surtax. He further advises that: "Considering a strict execution of the said decree will meet with difficulties relative to the collection of the said additional tax on stamp-duty, and proprial, whenever payments are to be realized in stamps, and where it is necessary to apply the additional tax to stamps of 100 reis, or 1/4 of the values, whence arises a fraction which cannot be met by any of the stamps in circulation, and it will be impossible to remove the difficulty, it is ordered that the period remaining for the execution of the decree: It is ordered that, in the decision of the legislature, to which the matter will be submitted; that the collection of the said surtax of 5 per cent is suspended in case of the collection of the fixed or proportionate amount to be made in stamps which are in excess of 100 reis, which should be attached in conformity with the recommendation of Art. 18 of Regulation No. 8, of 4th of May 1868. That where the tax payable exceeds 25 reis and terminates in a fraction less than 25 reis this will be ignored under observation 3, § 2 of Table B annexed to the above Regulation.

—The report of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Co. for the half year ended 31st Dec. 1885 states that the revenue amounted in £77,066 and the working expenses to £15,893. After providing £9,660 for the debenture interest and sinking fund and £1,000 for the unpaid £1,811 brought forward, making a total of £65,623. Dividends amounting to £39,000 had been paid and £1,000 transferred to the reserve fund, leaving £61,23 to be carried to the next account—*States*, May 8.

—The May receipts at the Rio custom house were:

Imports ..... 31,22,657,805  
Port dues ..... 27,497,990  
Exportation ..... 377,386,856  
Sundries ..... 3,679,370

Deposits ..... 27,197,625  
Restitutions ..... 25,016,943  
Internal Revenue receipts ..... 559,978,092

## DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Association Commercial daily telegrams to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

Stock this morning, bags ..... 322,000

Receipts yesterday, bags ..... 336,000

Sales for United States, bags ..... 18,000

Stocks of the market ..... 22, d

Exchange on London, private ..... 25 c & 5/6

Steamer freight U. States ..... 25 c & 5/6

Prices, regular rate, per 100 kilos, expenses ..... 47 c/00

and freight by steamer ..... 53 c/00

do Good and per 100 kilos, expenses ..... 53 c/00

and freight by steamer ..... 58 c/00

\* Receipts for 2 days.

## SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

May 22.

5 Six per cent. apólices ..... 1,012,000

8 do ..... 1,013,000

148 do ..... 1,015,000

500 do ..... 101 00

100 Five per cent. apólices, new loan ..... 1,015,000

4 do ..... 1,020,000

50 Banco Commercial de S. Paulo ..... 200,000

50 Banco Industrial ..... 50,000

100 Banco Unido de Credito ..... 177,000

150 " " Socorabana R. R. 100\$ ..... 66 1/2 %

35 Aliança Insc. Co. ..... 30,000

20 Gantaria do ..... 205,000

29 Nova Pernambuco do ..... 56,000

3 deb. Ferry ..... 100 %

56 " Paulista de Navegação ..... 210,000

10 hyp. notes Banco Pediad ..... 71 0/0

154 " Banco C. Real do Brasil (6%) ..... 77 0/0

May 24.

34 Six per cent. apólices ..... 1,015,000

100 Banco Brasil ..... 986,000

40 Banco do Comercio, last issue ..... 60,000

50 Banco C. Real de S. Paulo ..... 71,000

32 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$ ..... 177,000

8 " Macaé and Campos R. R. ..... 80 0/0

70 " Socorabana R. R. 100\$ ..... 66 1/2 %

50 Jardim Botânico tramway ..... 151,000

100 hyp. notes Banco C. Real, S. Paulo ..... 85,000

May 25.

46 Six per cent. apólices ..... 1,018,000

100 do ..... 1,016,000

500 Sovereigns ..... 11,000

100 Banco Commercial de S. Paulo ..... 50,000

6 410 Fidelidade Insc. Co. ..... 216,000

100 Nova Pernambuco do ..... 26,000

500 Nacional de Navegação 1.º of. 15 Sept. ..... 230,000

170 hyp. notes Banco C. Real, S. Paulo ..... 83,000

May 26.

28 Six per cent. apólices ..... 1,020,000

6 do ..... 1,022,000

55 Five per cent. do new loan ..... 1,020,000

40 do all paid ..... 1,005,000

50 Banco Brasil ..... 284,000

100 do ..... 285,000

44 deb. Macaé and Campos R. R. ..... 80 0/0

25 " Grão Pará R. R. 6 1/4 % ..... 98 0/0

50 Jardim Botânico tramway ..... 151,000

15 Aliança Insc. Co. ..... 29,000

25 Fidelidade do ..... 216,000

62 Airoto dos Ratos coal mine ..... 70 0/0

180 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brasil (6%) 70 0/0 ..... 83,000

May 27.

49 Six per cent. apólices ..... 1,020,000

50 do ..... 1,021,000

55 Five per cent. do new loan ..... 1,020,000

40 do all paid ..... 1,005,000

50 Banco Brasil ..... 284,000

100 do ..... 285,000

44 deb. Macaé and Campos R. R. ..... 80 0/0

25 " Grão Pará R. R. 6 1/4 % ..... 98 0/0

50 Jardim Botânico tramway ..... 151,000

15 Aliança Insc. Co. ..... 29,000

25 Fidelidade Insc. Co. ..... 216,000

50 hyp. notes Banco Pediad ..... 70 0/0

May 28.

55 Five per cent. apólices, all paid ..... 1,020,000

500 Sovereigns ..... 11,050

100 Banco Delcredere ..... 45,000

90 deb. do 200\$ ..... 177,000

49 " Grão Pará R. R. 6 1/4 % ..... 98 1/2 %

50 " São Isidro do Rio Preto 150\$ ..... 406,000

15 Jardim Botânico tramway ..... 152,000

150 Brasília de Navegação ..... 314,000

500 Fidelidade Insc. Co. ..... 218,000

50 hyp. notes Banco Pediad ..... 70 0/0

May 29.

130 Six per cent. apólices, July, x. d. ..... 1,000,000

6 do ..... 1,018,000

45 do ..... 1,020,000

4 do ..... 1,023,000

5 Five per cent. apólices, all paid ..... 1,010,000

60 Sovereigns ..... 11,050

20 Banco Commercial ..... 260,000

40 Leopoldina R. R. 200\$ ..... 141,000

90 deb. do 200\$ ..... 177,000

49 " Grão Pará R. R. 6 1/4 % ..... 98 1/2 %

50 " São Isidro do Rio Preto 150\$ ..... 406,000

15 Jardim Botânico tramway ..... 152,000

150 Brasília de Navegação ..... 314,000

500 Fidelidade Insc. Co. ..... 218,000

50 hyp. notes Banco Pediad ..... 84,000

50 do a series ..... 81,000

May 30.

130 Six per cent. apólices, July, x. d. ..... 1,000,000

6 do ..... 1,018,000

45 do ..... 1,020,000

4 do ..... 1,023,000

5 Five per cent. apólices, all paid ..... 1,010,000

60 Sovereigns ..... 11,050

20 Banco Commercial ..... 260,000

40 Leopoldina R. R. 200\$ ..... 141,000

90 deb. do 200\$ ..... 177,000

49 " Grão Pará R. R. 6 1/4 % ..... 98 1/2 %

50 " São Isidro do Rio Preto 150\$ ..... 406,000

15 Jardim Botânico tramway ..... 152,000

150 Brasília de Navegação ..... 314,000

500 Fidelidade Insc. Co. ..... 218,000

50 hyp. notes Banco Pediad ..... 84,000

50 do a series ..... 81,000

May 31.

16 Six per cent. apólices x. d. ..... 1,000,000

30 Five per cent. do new loan ..... 1,010,000

120 do ..... 1,020,000

59 do all paid ..... 1,010,000

100 Gold Loan 1868 ..... 4,000

40 Banco Commercial ..... 260,000

40 Banco C. Real de S. Paulo ..... 70,000

42 Banco Rural ..... 45,000

95 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$ ..... 177,000

319 " Socorabana R. R. 100\$ ..... 66 1/2 %

12 Integridade Insc. Co. ..... 185,000

46 hyp. notes Banco Brasil ..... 100,000

157 " Banco C. Real do Brasil, [gold 50\$] ..... 84,000

54 " Banco Pediad ..... 69 0/0

June 1.

15 Six per cent. apólices ..... 1,015,000

30 do ..... 1,000,000

2 Gold Loan 1868 ..... 2,200

2,000 Sovereigns ..... 11,050

780 do 6th ..... 110,000

33 Grão Pará R. R. last issue ..... 233,000

28 do ..... 200,000

100 deb. Socorabana R. R. 100\$ ..... 66 1/2 %

120 Jardim Botânico tramway ..... 151,000

15 do ..... 152,000

Steamer loading for United States ..... 50,000

Freight by s/r ..... 25 c & 5/6

Stock at SANTOS this morning ..... 240,000 bags

of great importance, men of the sphere of Grant, who, in spite of being general-in-chief, accepted the position of governor of a State." The illustrious senator then proceeded to inform the Senate that the political contests in the United States are between the North and South, and that the vanquished always bow the head to the functionaries sent to govern them by the President-elect. Also, that on January 1st, the day on which the houses of Congress are formally opened, the members of both parties call on the President to compliment him. We must confess that all this is decidedly new to us, as it can not fail to be to our American readers. According to our own information, which may be accepted as approximately correct, the governors of the States are *elected* in State elections, not appointed by the President; the United States government has no control whatever over the election of State officials; General Grant was never governor of Massachusetts, nor of any other State; the President-elect does not send public functionaries from one section of the country to another for executive purposes, except to the territories; and Congress is not formally opened on January 1st. In fact, all that Minister Junqueira appears to know about the government of the United States is purely imaginative, and may be considered merely as an adaptation of the system now pursued here in Brazil, which he considers admirable, and unequalled in any part of the world.

## THE EMANCIPATION FUND.

The following tables from the last *relatório* of the minister of agriculture show the results of the emancipation fund as thus far employed. The table gives the number of slaves liberated in each province up to the latest reports and the totals paid for the same from the fund. The results are as follows:

Province.	No. slaves liberated.	Expense
Minas Geraes	4,230	3,500,437\$67
Rio de Janeiro (province)	4,115	3,300,120 336
Bahia	3,202	1,552,420 496
S. Paulo	2,791	2,259,310 373
Pernambuco	2,249	1,183,640 582
Ceará	1,865	291,335 198
Rio Grande do Sul	1,406	77,143 473
Maranhão	1,408	77,022 978
Parahyba	783	29,570 687
Município Neutro (Rio)	754	415,510 299
Alagoas	734	36,783 650
Piauhy	710	26,004 445
Sergipe	659	31,727 050
Pará	566	31,517 064
Espírito Santo	422	28,315 925
Santa Catharina	355	15,828 712
Rio Grande do Norte	329	13,620 456
Parana	200	11,024 418
Goyaz	197	12,713 314
Matto-Grosso	138	11,334 469
Amazonas	52	37,142 978
Totals	24,165	16,443,682,572

In addition to this expenditure of 16,443,682\$572 from the emancipation fund, the slaves have contributed from their own private savings, or resources, (*pecúlio*), a further sum of 972,902\$663, making an aggregate cost of 17,416,585\$035 for the slaves thus far manumitted under the operations of the fund. This shows an average cost *per capita* of 720\$735, of which the cost to the fund was 680\$475.

According to an interesting comparison published by the *Jornal do Commercio* on the 23d ult., the average cost of manumissions, exclusive of slaves, in the different provinces is as follows:

Province.	with "pecúlio."	without "pecúlio."
Matto-Grosso	913\$0.0	821\$000
Amazonas	904 000	714 000
Minas Geraes	866 000	829 000
Rio de Janeiro (province)	813 000	801 000
Espírito Santo	748 000	673 000
Pará	675 000	556 000
Parana	642 000	594 000
Rio Grande do Sul	629 000	458 000
Goyaz	594 000	408 000
Maranhão	593 000	547 000
Alagoas	562 000	499 000
Município Neutro (Rio)	562 000	550 000
Pernambuco	555 000	525 000
Bahia	538 000	484 000
Sergipe	523 000	481 000
Santa Catharina	484 000	445 000
Rio Grande do Norte	453 000	414 000
Parahyba	395 000	397 000
Piauhy	389 000	369 000
Ceará	174 000	161 000

The period covered by these statistics is the 12 years since the law of 1871 went into effect, that is,

after the close of registration in 1873. And the expenditures include all the payments made in behalf of the fund and the effectual execution of the law.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

May 22.—In the Senate there was no quorum. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

May 24.—In the Senate nothing of general interest occurred. In the Chamber the bill opening credits for old debts of the ministry of agriculture was passed. Srs. Franklin Doria and Jayme Rosa each claimed his election from the 3rd district of Piauhy.

May 25.—In the Senate, the bill fixing the naval force for 1886-87 was read, and attacks on the government by the opposition and replies from the ministers occupied the rest of the session. In the Chamber, Sr. Jayme Rosa was declared elected deputy from the 3rd district of Piauhy. The Chamber, Deputy Candido de Oliveira attacked the government in the debate on the reply to the Speech and the premier replied. On the bill to prorogue the budget laws, Deputy Montandon spoke, praising the conversion of the 6 per cent.

May 26.—In the Senate, Sr. Avila spoke on the bill fixing the military forces for 1886-87. In the Chamber the president fixed the 28th for the questions to be put to the minister of empire by Deputy Candido de Oliveira relative to the alleged fraudulent voting in Piauhy. The judicial committee reported that as the budget for 1886-87 can not be passed in season, that the laws 3,229 and 3,230 of September 3rd, 1884, fixing the budget, be extended to cover the first four months of 1886-87. Deputy José Pompéu spoke on the Quixadá railway and Baturité railway questions, asking the attention of the minister of agriculture thereto. The rest of the session was occupied by election discussions.

May 27.—In the Senate the minister of war, Visconde de Pelotas, and Senator Avila spoke on the army bill. In the Chamber, the committee reported the navy bill for 1887-88, and the rest of the session was of no general interest.

May 28.—In the Senate, Sr. Lima Duarte asked for various documents, including a report of Sr. Fernandes Pinheiro, relative to the change of gauge of the D. Pedro II railway extension. Senator Silveira Martins spoke on the army bill. In discussing the bill to defer elections of members of municipal chambers, Senators José Bonifácio and Dantas declared in favor of a considerable extension of the franchise, the former stating that all persons who can read and write should have the right of voting. Senator Saraiwa, although a liberal, opposed universal suffrage. In the Chamber, Deputy Candido de Oliveira asked the minister of empire his questions relative to Piauhy affairs. The minister replied that the government had nothing to do with the action of the Chamber in declaring fraudulent the votes in question. Deputies Affonso Celso and Alves de Araujo, liberals, and Coelho Rodrigues and Bulhões Carvalho, conservatives, also spoke on the question, which appears will be subjected to the legal authorities of the district.

May 29.—In the Senate, Sr. Avila again spoke on the army bill. In the discussion of the bill to defer municipal elections, Sr. Saraiwa defended his resigning office, and the premier made a somewhat vague reply in which he defended the government from any transgression of the electoral law. Senator Silveira Martins also spoke declaring that the electoral law could not be well executed pending administrative decentralization and the organization of provincial executive. "So long as the immense machine, commencing with the Emperor and finishing with the *inspector de quartéis* (police sub-official) is working, all resistance to the government will be useless."

In the Chamber there was no quorum.

May 31.—In the Senate, Sr. Luiz Felipe moved for information regarding the Pernambuco provincial assembly suspending a session, because the chamber was invaded by troops. The minister of empire said the government had no information respecting the occurrence. Senator Affonso Celso presented an amendment to law 2,033 of September 20th, 1871, regarding the concession of *habeas corpus*. Senator Lima Duarte asked for information relative to the sale by the Paraguayan government of the Assumpção and Villa Rica railway, which was a guarantee of the debt of the republic to Brazil. The premier replied that the Paraguayan was not such a guarantee, but that the Paraguayan government had agreed to pay for the rolling stock furnished by Brazil during the war. The subsequent arrangement with a firm had made the debt payable in installments one of which had been made. The minister of war, Avila and Visconde de Pelotas spoke on the army bill and Senator Franco de Sá on the election of municipal chambers bill. In the Chamber, a petition from Visconde de Maná and others for a system of pneumatic tubes between Jundiaí and Santos was referred to committee. Deputy Lucena occupied the greater

part of the session in a defense of his administration of Rio Grande do Sul. The rest of the session was of no general interest.

June 1.—In the Senate, Sr. Dantas presented a project for a law to declare all slaves free within five years from the date of the law. The project reads as follows: The General Assembly resolves: Art. 1st.—Within five years counted from the date of this law all slaves existing in the Empire will be considered free. § 1. Within the same period the obligations of service imposed upon free-born children by the law of September 28th, 1871, will become absolutely extinct. Art. 2.—The project of the syntax of 5 per cent, referred to in Art. 2 of law No. 3,229 of September 28th, 1883, will be applied to the general expenses of the empire. The project was referred to a special committee on motion of Sr. Dantas. On the municipal elections bill, Senators José Bonifácio, the minister of empire, Franco de Sá and Correia spoke. In the Chamber, Deputy Candido de Oliveira attacked the government in the debate on the reply to the Speech and the premier replied. On the bill to prorogue the budget laws, Deputy Montandon spoke, praising the conversion of the 6 per cent.

June 2.—In the Senate, the special committee to report on Senator Dantas' abolition project was elected. The army bill passed. Senators Leão Velloso, Lima Duarte, Fausto de Aguiar, Visconde de Parangaba and Octaviano spoke on the municipal elections bill. In the Chamber, Deputy Taunay deplored that the minister of agriculture considered it a cause for satisfaction that the vote for immigration showed a balance of 800,000\$, which he thought should have been expended. The bill to prorogue the budget laws passed first reading. Deputies Affonso Celso and Rodrigues Jr. and the premier spoke on the reply to the Speech and Deputies Montandon, Tannay and Beltrão on the navy bill.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES.

The Amazonas sub-treasury receipts in March amounted to 113,963\$855.

The senatorial election in Minas Geraes is to take place on the 26th prox.

The public debt of the province of Maranhão now amounts to \$54,991\$253.

The fines imposed on the Pará gas company in March amounted to 724\$250.

Both small-pox and *beri-beri* are reported on the increase in Manaus, Amazonas.

The April receipts of the Manaus, Amazonas, custom house amounted to 72,810\$361.

The balances in the Pará provincial treasury at the end of April amounted to 517,474\$773.

The gas company of Victoria, Espírito Santo, was fined 100\$ for leaving the town in darkness three hours on the night of the 3rd ult.

The April receipts of the Pará provincial *rebedoraria* amounted to 162,868\$835, against 168,183\$868 last year and 105,025\$255 in 1884.

The April provincial revenue receipts of Espírito Santo amounted to 118,356\$738, and those of March 74,688\$755. The provincial expenses for the two months were 100,917\$637.

The mileage (*cujadas de custo*) for the two Pará deputies, McDowell and Costa Aguiar, figures at 1,600\$. This, with 50\$ a day for doing nothing, is a pretty fair speculation.

A Portuguese was arrested and imprisoned in Pará, the other day, to prevent his leaving the country, as he owed a Pará firm 24,204\$610, and was trying to escape without paying it.

The *Correio de Santos* has recently had a strike in its printing office, and has another editor. The *Correio* is laying up more diverse experience than probably any half dozen papers in Brazil.

The March revenue receipts in the province of Minas Geraes, including deposits and imposts for the emancipation fund, were 195,214\$945, against 169,564\$714 in the same month of last year.

The provincial government of São Paulo has purchased a piece of ground in the Braz suburb of the capital for 17,000\$, upon which it is proposed to erect an immigrants' station for the province.

The *delegado* of police at S. José dos Campos, São Paulo, has recently denounced the manager of the Monte Claros plantation, João Augusto Gonçalves de Freitas, for a series of eight assassinations committed within the last ten years. The crimes were committed most cruelly, often with fiendish tortures, and the victims were both slaves and free persons. Several skeletons have been found.

The January receipts of the Parahyba custom house amounted to 20,847\$929, against 26,204\$502 in the same month of last year.

The province of São Paulo has entered into a contract with one José Antonio dos Santos for the introduction of 4,000 immigrants.

The village of Mogy-guassú, São Paulo, has been authorized to borrow 5,000\$ for the purpose of providing the place with water.

A bill has been introduced into the Amazonas provincial assembly for granting a premium of 30,000\$000 to Joaquim Theodoro Bentos for the discovery of a new process for preparing rubber.

At Parahyba do Norte on the 8th ult., the president of the municipal chamber knocked the clerk of the *jura de paz* on the head with a weight, because the latter had called on him to pay some costs.

There is a town called Cunha, in S. Paulo, where the jury have had nothing to do for four years. This somewhat reduces the average of crimes for the province, which was becoming very excessive.

According to a column and a half table in the *Diário Oficial* of the 3rd inst., the April receipts of the Penedo custom house, Alagoas, amounted to 8,573\$324, against 8,909\$043 in the same month of last year.

A schoolmaster at Cabreúva, São Paulo, named Pedro Kiehl, improved his opportunity to steal 3,800\$ from a merchant, in whose house he was lodging, on the 25th ult., and then made his escape from the place.

The party charged with the exploration of the Rio Parapanema, under the direction of Engineer Theodoro de Sampaio, left Itapetininga, São Paulo, on the 25th ult. The river is wholly unknown and passes through an unexplored region.

The April receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 633,525\$086, against 727,382\$831 in the same month of last year, 637,505\$179 in 1884, and 981,355\$483 in 1883. April was a bad month in Pará as well as here.

The *Gazeta*, of Campinas, São Paulo, is informed that 2,000 families, comprising about 9,000 individuals, are coming from Russia to settle in Brazil, and will select the province offering the most advantages. Send them to Paraná, of course!

In April 328 head of cattle were killed for consumption in Manaus, Amazonas. According to the rough calculation of the country—one animal per day for each thousand of population—this indicates a population for Manaus of nearly 11,000.

The Ypêmam iron works have recently received 50 packages of machinery for their shops, which are said to have been idle two years for want of them. Perhaps the earnings will now increase sufficiently to pay for keeping the machinery clean.

The April receipts of the Maceió custom house were 54,226\$153, against 65,485\$287 in the same month of last year, a decrease of 11,259\$134. Imports showed an increase of 3,993\$783, while exports showed a decrease of 14,072\$840 in comparison with last year.

According to the São Paulo *Diário Mercantil* of the 20th ult., the president of that province has entered into a contract with Antonio Antunes dos Santos for the introduction of 4,000 immigrants from the Azores, under a recent provincial law which concedes to each immigrant the price of passage at 19 d, or 85\$330.

The good people of Rio Claro, São Paulo, are in transports of joy over the prospect of having a tramway, which will run from the railway station through the town and out to the new slaughter house. The latter is to be inaugurated, probably with a blood offering, on the 15th inst. Rio Claro must be very careful, or it will become giddy over the progress it is making.

During the quarter ending March 31st the exports of rubber from the Amazon amounted to 4,415,700 kilos., valued at 10,414,982\$836, against 4,112,288 kilos., valued at 9,102,976\$346, in the same period of last year. The total official value of exports was 11,048,828\$549 this year, against 9,662,859\$499 in 1885. The March exports amounted to 3,496,163\$351, on which the export duties amounted to 385,286\$173.

The new domestic service law of São Paulo is an interesting illustration of the legislative tendencies of the day. Every servant must be registered at the police office, and is then made subject to regulations, restrictions and penalties which reduce them to a condition little better than slaves. While they are to be rigidly bound by their contracts, the employer can readily discharge them at pleasure, for the list of causes for dismissal practically leaves them without any guarantee whatever against unjust treatment. Unquestionably a great many of the so-called republicans of São Paulo voted for this law, arbitrary as it is. We trust that the immigration society will have it translated for circulation among intending emigrants to Brazil.

## GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STREAMERS

## DEBENTURES AND SHARES

JUN	CITY	CAPITAL	SHARES	ISSUED	VALUE	PAID UP	BANKS	RESERVE FUND	LAST SALE	LAST DIVIDEND		
										AM'T	PAID	
27	V. de Maci��o Fr	Havre <sup>2d</sup>	A. Leahy & C	All	200\$	All	Auxiliar	6,671,356.68	195 <sup>00</sup>	8 <sup>00</sup>	Jan. 1866	
28	Savio Fr	Montevideo <sup>2d</sup>	K. Stoltz & C	All	200	All	Brazil	6,018,228.88	282 <sup>00</sup>	8 <sup>00</sup>	Jan. 1866	
28	Barbosa Br	Auckland <sup>2d</sup>	Wilson & Son <sup>2d</sup>	All	200	All	Compania do Rio de Janeiro	1,429,565.56	260 <sup>00</sup>	9 <sup>00</sup>	Jan. 1866	
28	Tagus Br	Southw <sup>1d</sup>	Royal Mail	All	200	All	do de S. Paulo	—	47 <sup>00</sup>	—	—	
28	Berlin Gr	Bremen <sup>2d</sup>	H. Stoltz & C	All	200	All	Commercio	635,000.00	23 <sup>00</sup>	8 <sup>00</sup>	Jan. 1866	
28	Canning Br	Alemao <sup>2d</sup>	Wilson & Son <sup>2d</sup>	All	200	All	Creditos Real do Brasil	56,218.467	10 <sup>00</sup>	3 <sup>700</sup>	Jan. 1866	
29	Pleasant Br	River Plate <sup>2d</sup>	E. Johnston & C	250,000	100,000	12,500	200	do de S. Paulo	61,591.379	70 <sup>00</sup>	3 <sup>700</sup>	Jan. 1866
29	Guarapiranga Cr	Hamburg <sup>2d</sup>	A. Leahy & C	500,000 <sup>2d</sup>	2,500	All	Do	—	45 <sup>00</sup>	—	—	
29	V. de Cisneros Fr	Santos <sup>2d</sup>	E. Johnston & C	500,000 <sup>2d</sup>	465,000	All	Do	—	—	—	—	
30	Desterro Gr	Hamburg <sup>2d</sup>	E. Johnston & C	13,000,000	30,000	200	Do	—	—	—	—	
30	Basigual <sup>2d</sup>	London <sup>2d</sup>	Nation <sup>2d</sup>	12,000,000	60,000	10,000	Do	—	—	—	—	
31	Koeln Gr	River Plate <sup>2d</sup>	H. Stoltz & C	2,500,000	16,000	500	Do	—	—	—	—	
31	Patagonia Br	Valparaiso <sup>2d</sup>	Wilson & Son <sup>2d</sup>	500,000	100,000	100,000	200	Do	—	—	—	
31	Penopolis Gr	River Plate <sup>2d</sup>	E. Johnston & C	500,000	25,100	41,313	200	Do	—	—	—	

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

28 Savoie Fc Marseilles<sup>4</sup> do  
28 Paraná Ital River Plate do

June	Finance Amer do	New York	do	8,100,000	45,500	25,500	200	All	Mingana	17,750,100	202,000	70	April 1886
	V. de Cetáis Amer Havas <sup>1</sup>	River Plate	do	97,000	—	—	200	All	Nicaragua	180,000	80	Jan 1886	
	Tagus Br	River Plate	do	1,000,000	—	—	200	All	Oeste de Minas	150,000	80	April 1886	
	Archimedes Ilis <sup>2</sup>	River Plate	do	1,000,000	6,000	1,350	200	All	do	200,000	80	April 1886	
	Globo Br	Pan American	do	195,000	—	—	200	All	Panama (West of the Pan.)	759,280,802	450,000	11,300	April 1886
	V. de Marce Br	Santos	Coffee	25,000,000	100,000	67,556	200	All	Principio del Gran Poder	20,000	—	—	Jan 1886
	Horrocks Blg	New York	Coffee	4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	All	do	15,000	—	—	Jan 1886
	Pleiadus Br	Southampton <sup>3</sup>	Sundries	—	—	—	—	All	do	981 1/2	—	—	Jan 1886
	3 Vandyck Br	do	do	1,052,000	—	—	100	All	do	204,000	74	April 1886	
	Valparaiso Gr	do	do	1,500,000	—	—	200	All	do	do	do	—	—
July	Sclafanie Ast <sup>4</sup>	Friese <sup>5</sup>	Coffee	10,000,000	4,050	—	All	All	Ramal Bananeras	—	—	—	—
	Brasilia Gr	River Plate	Sundries	177,000	—	—	100	All	do	174 1/2	185 000	9 1/2	Jan 1886
	Patagonia Gr	River Plate	Sundries	3,800,000	10,000	6,954	200	All	S. de la Plata do Rio Pinto	185 000	70	May 1886	
	Kew Gr	Buenos Ayres	do	1,000,000	—	—	200	All	do	185 000	70	June 1886	
	Rosse Blg	River Plate	Buenos Ayres	5,430,000	—	—	50	All	do	470,000	150	July 1886	
	Buresh Br	Barbados	Ballast	1,000,000	—	—	200	All	Santo Antônio do Pará (distr.)	200,000	85 1/2	150	Jan 1886
	Senator Br	Buenos Ayres	Sundries	1,075,000	53,245	19,000	200	All	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	145,000	50	July 1886	
	3 Desterro Gr	Santos	do	—	—	—	—	All	do	155,000	—	—	July 1886
	—	—	—	5,676,200	—	—	200	All	do	25,000	—	—	July 1886
	—	—	—	7,400,000	350,000	21,591	200	All	Subordinação	65,000	—	—	July 1886
Calling at intermediate ports	—	—	—	2,000,000	—	—	100	All	do	661 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	June 1886
	—	—	—	5,000,000	—	—	200	All	do	518,000	60 1/2	—	June 1886

#### • Calling an intermediate pair

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF  
RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 4th, 1886.

NAME	ADDRESS	AMOUNT	TYPE	BALANCE		BALANCE	AMOUNT	TYPE	BALANCE		
				OPEN	CLOSED				OPEN	CLOSED	
<i>American</i>											
Eng. S. Bushnell	615 Ave. 22 New York	\$10,700	—	100	100	All	London Bankers	151.50	3,500	April 1886	
bk Red's Gowell	557 St. Nicholas New York	100,000	\$0,000	All	600	All	Nitroberg	180.00	100.00	Jan. 1886	
		500,000	2,500	All	600	All	do debentures	200.00	100.00	Jan. 1886	
		1,000,000	—	200	200	All	Penns. Bank	67,011.924	120,000	6,000	July 1884
		1,200,000	6,000	All	200	All	do debentures	94.00	7.00	April 1886	
		3,600,000	—	200	200	All	Portug. Negocios	4,000.000	100,000	4,000	Aug. 1885
		1,200,000	6,000	3,500	200	All	S. Claudio	72,919.354	250,000	15,000	Jan. 1886
		1,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	S. Paulo & S. Amaro debentures	195.000	8,000	Aug. 1885	
		1,200,000	—	200	200	All	Villa Izabel	189,077.200	250,000	3,500	April 1886
		1,200,000	10,000	All	200	All	Yankee National Compy	—	—	205,000-210,000	
		6,750,000	\$0,000	10,410	15	All	Amazon Steel & Navigation	6.725	90,000	6,000	July 1885
						All	do	300,000	100,000	100,000	—
						All	do	778.778	314,000	100,000	Aug. 1886
						All	do	1,550,299.778	314,000	100,000	Aug. 1886
						All	do	—	100,000	100,000	—

Grey Eagle  
Spotless .

Mr. Sereno.....	540	37	Baltimore	Levering & Co	1,000	6,000	—	—	—	Ferry.....	58 00	8 00	May 1886
<b>British</b>					1,277,390	—	—	100	—	do Jilebentres.....	210 510	59 0	May 1885
leg Gordon.....	249	Apr. 17	Cadiz	Notton, M'w & C	4,000,000	10,000	16,000	200	All	Nacional de Vigo.....	245 0 0	10 000	May 1885
leg. Curlew.....	331	19	Macau	Duarte, P. & C	—	—	—	—	—	do 2nd series.....	228 0 00	10 000	May 1885
sp. Ka. Compte.....	1455	22	Philadelphia	In distress	5,000,000	4,000	8,000	200	All	do 3rd series.....	—	7 500	May 1885
sp. Astracana.....	1002	26	Cadiz	Notton, M'w & C	100,000	—	—	200	All	Panista.....	19 715	600	Jan. 1886
sp. Geraldine.....	1697	May 2	Cardiff	G. Gulestone	600,000	3,000	1,553	209	All	do Jilebentres.....	210 0 00	150 000	Jan. 1886
sp. Co. of Yarmouth	2154	31	Newport	Miss. M. J. M. M.	1,000,000	6,000	10,000	200	All	S. Jo. da Barra e Campos	14,350 000	150 000	Feb 1890
sp. L. & G. 1885	2155	31	Cardiff	Royal Mail	1,000,000	6,000	10,000	200	All	INSTRUMENTS	—	—	—
sp. Annie Godey.....	1135	9	Cardiff	H. Rodriguez & C	1,000,000	6,000	All	200	All	Alligata.....	38,685	113	Jan 1886
sp. Ling. Wauhan.....	371	9	New York	D. Pedro H. R.R.	1,000,000	6,000	10,000	200	All	Aigas Flamingo.....	300,000	600	Jan 1886
sp. Ceylon.....	913	16	Cardiff	Rodrigues & C	5,000,000	8,000	4,000	1,000	All	Confaria.....	545 0 00	45 000	Jan 1886
sp. Wenzalh.....	334	16	New York	H. Rodriguez & C	2,000,000	2,500	—	—	All	Indofulide.....	125 000	—	Jan 1886
sp. Wenzalh Fox.....	335	16	New York	F. Ordonez	1,000,000	20,000	10,000	1,000	All	Garanta.....	218 0 00	4 000	Jan 1886
sp. Wenzalh	1223	19	Cardiff	In distress	8,000,000	8,000	1,000	1,000	All	Genil.....	1,000 000	200 000	Jan 1886
sp. Charlie Baker.....	1661	21	Cardiff	Wilson, Sims & C	1,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	All	Integridade.....	100,000	180 000	Jan 1886
sp. Wenzalh	255	24	Marselle	Perf. Cor. D. Pedro	3,000,000	25,000	12,500	200	All	Nova Pomerania.....	17,675 003	26 000	Jan 1886
sp. Wenzalh	106	24	Cardiff	Perf. Cor. P. & C	1,200,000	6,000	3,750	200	All	Presidente.....	180,000	55 000	Jan 1886
sp. Sarah.....	182	24	Rosario	Perf. Ros. & C	1,80,000	—	—	200	All	CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES	—	—	—
sp. K. K. 1885	351	24	Montevideo	W. Guimaraes & C	300,000	1,500	1,150	200	All	Agricola de Campos	9,715	637	Feb 1886
sp. K. K. 1885	352	24	B. Aires	J. de Soura & C	211,630	—	—	200	All	do Jilebentres.....	—	—	—
sp. Prince Louis.....	1323	28	Newport	E. W. May	500,000	—	1,500	200	All	Aracaju.....	—	—	Jun. 1886
sp. Mary S. Burritt.....	155	31	Cardiff	Wilson, Sims & C	2,500,000	—	—	150	All	do Jilebentres.....	—	—	Apr 1886
bk. Bros. & Sisters.....	656	69	Jun.	Perf. Ros. & C	3,000,000	—	—	200	All	Lorena.....	—	—	Apr 1886
bk. Woodfield.....	691	Jun.	Cardiff	D. Pedro H. R.R.	250,000	—	—	200	All	Phacelata.....	—	—	Apr 1886
bk. Montijo, He. & C.....	692	Jun.	Montijo	—	—	—	—	—	do Jilebentres.....	—	—	Porto Feliz.....	
									do Jilebentres.....	88 0 0	812 0 0	Apr 1886	

sk Blue Kid  
sk Edmonton

ing Ideal...  
Book Poseidon

big Success.

bg Venus .  
bg M. Pelt

bg M. Petersen	112	100	Republ. -	Quanto	100,000	4,000	200	All	Commercio e Lavoro	12,000,000	100 000	10 000	Jan 1880	10 000	10 000	10 000		
<i>Spanish</i>																		
bk India	565	Feb. 21	Manilla	-	In distress	3,000,000	15,000	7,500	200	All	Constructor	9,034 130	100 000	10 000	April 1886	100 000	100 000	100 000
<i>Portuguese</i>																		
bg Portugal	227	Mar. 31	Opporto	-	Veiga Pinta & C	500,000	50,000	All	200	All	Juntas de Dr. Pedro II	—	100 000	10 000	Jan 1886	100 000	100 000	100 000
bk Andaluzia	653	May 31	Opporto	-	Ferreira Marques & C	220,000	44,000	All	50	All	do debêntures	192 000	—	10 000	Jan 1886	10 000	10 000	10 000
bk Seccia	444	16	Opporto	-	Veiga, R. & C	7,000,000	75,000	All	100	All	Globe market	172,748 830	35 000	5 000	Jan 1886	5 000	5 000	5 000
bk Maranhão	868	Jun 1	Opporto	-	Monteiro & C	1,500,000	90,000	All	200	All	Industrial Fluminense (Biquíns)	171,643 770	9 000	1 000	Jan 1886	1 000	1 000	1 000
bk Nova Veneza	319	1	Peranápolis	-	J. A. Gonçalves & C	1,500,000	7,500	All	200	All	Pastoril Agrícola e Industrial	18,000,000 600	50 000	5 000	Jan 1886	5 000	5 000	5 000
bk Margarida	393	3	Chaves	-	Veiga, Pinto & C	81,3,200	—	—	200	All	Serviços Marítimos	8,824 241	197 000	5 000	April 1886	5 000	5 000	5 000
										All	União Telefônica	3,570,003	115 000	5 000	May 1886	40 000	40 000	40 000
										All	do debêntures	—	8 1/2	1 000	May 1886	—	—	—

